639

The Boston Weekly News-Letter.

Number 3438.

Printed by RICHARD DRAPER, at his Printing-Office in Newbury-Street, BOSTON: Where Advertisements are taken in.

THURSDAY, August 24, 1769.

From a late London Paper.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, Feb. 17.

"IN your last letter you seem to doubt of the number of people in the four provinces of New-England; I shall now endeavour to make it fully appear the year before last, every town sent in the numbers of their males from sixteen years to sixty, in order to be taxed, and the returns were eighty-five thousand seven hundred, and there were fifty-two towns that did not send in any account, because they were not incorporated, some of which towns have one hundred, and others not more than fifty families, and many who were incorporated did not send in their full numbers, some families were so crafty that in many towns they saved one fourth part. Those that are best acquainted with our numbers, say that we have more than 1 hundred & twenty thousand from sixteen to sixty, and in the year 1732, we had in this province forty seven thousand, by that rule we now must have that number. As for Connecticut, I heard ten years ago they had sixty five thousand. If you remember, in the time of the Stamp act there were no Courts of Justice open for want of stamp-paper, then the people in the counties in Connecticut were numbered, and entered into an association to keep good order, and there were more than seventy thousand. I went to Casco-Bay the last Summer, and stopt at Portsmouth. I then made enquiry into the numbers, and found they exceeded 30,000; when I returned home, I went up to Londonderry, and made a further enquiry, and found they must exceed thirty-five thousand; and it is allowed by all, that they have in Rhode-Island government sixteen thousand.

The Massachusetts, I set down no more than			100 000
New-Hampshire	—	—	32,000
Connecticut	—	—	70,000
Rhode-Island	—	—	16,000
			218,000
	multiplied by		6
			1,308,000

You will see I have only multiplied the number of males, by six, I think they should be multiplied by six an a half, or seven, in this healthy country. I was greatly surprized when I went to the westward the last fall, as far as Connecticut, and rode one hundred miles up the banks of the river, to find they encreased as fast to the westward, as I found they did to the eastward. A great number of the towns that I passed thro' have one, but many two, three, four, and some five, parish churches; most families, after they have been married from sixteen to twenty years, have from eight to twelve children. They generally marry as soon as they are 21 years of age, and almost all before they are 23; the parents generally provide for them by purchasing, or grants from the government. They give them a cow or two, a horse, a yoke of oxen, and some swine. It is remarked, that those who are industrious, provide themselves with provisions after the first year. Connecticut river, according to my observation, is parallel to the sea-coast, about 100 miles from the entrance. It will soon be filled up, between that and the sea, we have settled within 20 miles of Albany, beyond the river. They are carrying on large settlements on the east side of Lake George and Champlain, and I am sure it will surprize you when I say we are settled as far to the Eastward as St. Croix. The Captain of fort Pownal, who lives at Penobscot says they have two thousand men to the eastward of the fort; it fills very fast from Casco-Bay to Penobscott.

"We have also settled sixty miles upon Kenebeck River, and have hired two companies to lay out fifty-two miles further to the northwards, one company goes to the east, the other to the west side of the river. You will think it strange, that the vegetation is fourteen days sooner, eighty miles from the sea, owing to a ridge of mountains to the north, and the goodness of the soil. We had no more than 400 families 16 years ago on all our Kennebeck tract, and now it is made into a county, by the name of Lincoln; and by the last accounts, there are more than 10,000 men, from sixteen to sixty, including 2000 to the East of Penobscott. This number is not all to natural encrease; there is a great number goes down every year from this and the neighbouring governments of New-England. By this account you can form some idea of the growth of this country, and in thirty years you may hear of its being fully settled from Albany and the east of the lakes to our sea-coast. Those that are settled in the neighbourhood of the lakes, the communication with Great-Britain will be by St. Lawrence River. I wrote you word, that before 100 years were expired, we should have as many people in the four governments of New-England, as you have in all Great-Britain, and I believe you may put Ireland into the scale, and then it would be an equal balance. I have made observations of our encrease, from the natural growth, and found in many towns they have doubled their own number in fourteen years. It is the opinion of many gentlemen in Connecticut, that they double in this time. However the calculation I made for you, supposes that they double once in eighteen years. I think his Majesty and ministers have been misinformed, with regard to Connecticut river; they suppose it runs North, and have bounded New-York as far East as Connecticut River; the river runs eighty miles further than Cascobay. When I was at Falmouth the last summer, they told me they proposed cutting a road from their frontiers to Connecticut river. If New-York was bounded East by a north line, to begin at a particular spot, where it shall be most advantageous to this province, New-Hampshire and New-York, and the bounds were justly ascertained, it would prevent disputes and shedding of blood, which was the case but a little while ago."

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1769.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chartres April 23.

"Some few weeks ago, a boat belonging to the Company was attacked on the Ouabache, by the Indians of that river: The famous Indian called Silver-Heels was on board the boat, who with his crew killed five of their fellow-savages; with the loss of only one man Silver-Heels dispatched four to his own share. There is great reason to fear those savages, with their neighbouring nation, will do mischief on the Ohio."

We hear that Silver-Heels has since returned to Fort Pitt, having come alone through the country, where he was pursued two days by some of the Indian tribes he passed, but happily escaped.

Extract of another letter from Fort Chartres, May 18.

"Six days ago a house about thirty yards distance from mine, where only one soldier and his wife were was attacked by six Indians; the man and woman were tomahawked and scalped, the woman killed on the spot, and the man, whose scull was broke, has been trapanned, but it is supposed will follow his mate. I was at a neighbours at supper when we heard the woman scream, but before we could turn out with our guns, they were gone off with their scalps. We villagers keep a guard of six men from the fort, two nights sleep and one to watch, and whose fate it may be next no one knows. If they mean a general attack, I hope they will give us time to remove our effects into the fort, where if we be all penned up in the hot season, a pestilence is much to be feared."

We are assured that about the middle of April last, Pondiac the great Indian chief, the bittereſt and most mischievous enemy the English had, with forty of his chiefs, being at the Illinois, the Indians of that country resenting the ill treatment he had given the English, fell on him and killed him; since which six of the Illinois Indians have been killed by persons unknown, but supposed to be by Pondiac's chiefs.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, July 15.

"The Indians have been very troublesome here, having killed two men, one Burbridge near Ligonier and one Dalton within half a mile of this fort, killed a number of cattle and hogs, and stole a great many horses, and behave as usual in the beginning of their former wars; they have terrified the inhabitants round the place, who have brought in their wives and children. Some of our knowing people pretend to say they have no mischief in their heads; at best they are but bad neighbours. Some again suppose they will break out when the Indian Corn is fit for roasting, and the inhabitants have provided them plentiful crops in this part of the country. God only knows what will happen.

Extract of a letter from Ontario, July 7.

"The Indians at present seem quiet, but won't, I think, long remain so; their famous chief Pondiac was killed in a drunken frolic at the Illinois."

By Capt. Hastie from Newfoundland we learn, that the Antelope man of war was arrived there from England with Commodore Byron on board, who is appointed to the command of that station, in the room of Governor Palliser.

Tuesday last arrived Capt. Gregory in 8 weeks from Cadiz, who informs, that the day before he sailed, he saw a letter, which said Gen. Paoli had quitted the sea coast of Corsica, and retired into the back country, where the French commandant, with a body of 5000 men, had followed him, on which Paoli attacked them, killed 1000, took 1200 prisoners, and entirely routed the rest.——The same letter adds that the King of Prussia had wrote a complimentary letter to Paoli, in which he stiles him the greatest Hero of the age.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Captain Anderson, from St. Croix, informs us, That about the 3d of July, a large Ship loaded with 600 Hogsheads of Sugar, was cast away on the Island: She was from the Grenades for London, Mackintosh, Master; the Cargo in the Hold was entirely lost, what was between Decks saved, that about 100 Hogsheads, Rum, Wine and some Sugar.

Last Saturday Night the Harriot Packet, lying at one of our Wharffs, was robbed of Sundry wearing Apparel, and about £. 60 in Cash. The same Night some other Effects were stole from on board another Snow in the Harbour, and in all Probability by the same Set of Villains.

On Thursday next will be launch'd the Ship Britannia, built by Messrs. Totten and Crosfield, for Capt Thomas Miller; supposed to excell, in all Respects, any Ship heretofore built on this Continent.

BOSTON, August 24.

Being always disposed to oblige every Reader with the Occurrences that we can come to the Knowledge of of a public Nature, accordingly we in our last gave an Account of the Celebration of the Anniversary of the 14th of August, in the best Manner that we not a Guest was able to give; but not being then favored with the Toasts, was obliged to wait until an Opportunity offered of taking them from other Papers. They were as follows.

TOASTS under LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON.

1. The KING.
2. The QUEEN and Royal Family.
3. AMERICA and her brave Sons of Liberty.
4. Alderman Wilkes, and all the Friends of the Colonies in Great-Britain.
5. The Glorious Ninety-Two.
6. The virtuous, loyal and spirited House of Representatives for the present Year.
7. Everlasting Honours to the worthy Vindicators of the Rights of the Colonies.
8. Everlasting Infamy to the Traducers of America.
9. An honest Successor to the late abandoned Fugitive.
10. Spirit and Perseverance to the worthy Electors of the County of Middlesex.
11. Speedy Deliverance to the illustrious PAOLI and the brave Corsicans.
12. Wisdom to the Servants of the Crown, and Fidelity to the Servants of the People.
13. American Manufactures.
14. May the 14th of *August* be the annual Jubilee of Americans, till Time shall be no more.

TOASTS at LIBERTY-TREE Tavern, Mr. Robinson's, in Dorchester.

1. King, Queen and Royal Family.
   [*A Discharge of Cannon, and three Cheers.*
2. North *America*, and her fair *Daughters of Liberty!*
3. Lord Campden.
4. Lord Chatham.
5. Duke of Richmond.
6. Marquis of Rockingham.
7. General Conway.
8. Lord Dartmouth.
9. Col. Isaac Barre.
10. Sir George Saville.
11. Sir William Meredith.
12. John Wilkes, Esq;
13. Mrs. Maccaulay.
14. The Farmer of Pennsylvania. [*Three Cheers.*
15. The Massachusetts Ninety-Two. [*Three Cheers.*
16. Mr. Bourke.
17. Alderman Beckford.
18. Serjeant Glynn.
19. Dennis DeBerdt, Esq; and all the Friends of *America* in Britain, and those of Britain in *America*.
20. The Free and Independent Electors of the County of Middlesex in Great-Britain.
21. The Association for the Support of the Bill of Rights.
22. That *firm* and *intrepid* Band of *Patriots* the *Burgesses* of *Virginia*. [*A Discharge of Cannon, & 3 Cheers*
23. The House of Representatives of Massachusets-Bay.
24. The *Cantons* of *Switzerland*.
25. The States General of the *seven* United Provinces.
26. The King of Prussia.
27. Paschal Paoli, the brave Corsicans, and the generous Individuals, who have nobly contributed to their Relief, against the Despotism of Genoa, and the most infamous Attack from France, while shamefully neglected by every Power in Europe.
28. Dr. Lucas, and all the other illustrious Patriots in Ireland.
29. Success to the noble Efforts of the public spirited Merchants on this Continent, who are generously sacrificing private Interest to the Welfare of their Country. [*Three Cheers.*
30. May the detested Names of the very few Importers every where, be transmitted to Posterity with Infamy. [*A Discharge of Cannon.*
31. May Sir *Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Baronet*, the *Commissioners* and others his *Confederates*, the *infamous Calumniators of North-America*, soon meet with *condign Punishment!*, [*Three Cheers.*
32. Annual Parliaments.
33. *Liberty* without *Licentiousness* to all Mankind.
34. A perpetual Constitutional Union and Harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies.
35. To the immortal Memory of that Hero of Heroes William the Third.
36. The speedy Establishment of a *wise* and *permanent* Administration.
37. Success to the *Manufacturers* of America.
38. The speedy Removal of all *Task-Masters*, and the Redress of all *Grievances*.
39. *The Republic of Letters.*
40. *The Liberty of the PRESS.*
41. The oppressed and distressed Protestants.
42. All true Patriots throughout the World.
43. The Abolition of all Craft and Low Cunning in Church or State.
44. A safe Lodgment to all Peculators, State Pirates, Thieves, Robbers and Traitors.
45. *Strong Halters, Firm Blocks*, and *Sharp Axes*, to all such as deserve *either*.
   [*A Discharge of Cannon, and three Cheers.*

All the Vendue-Masters and Brokers in Town have subscribed an Agreement not to sell *at their usual Places of public Sale, or in any other Place, either publickly or privately, any Goods or Merchandize that have been or may be imported contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants.*

Gov. Barnard.

vid. page 635 the Margin for References

4 See Number of People page 404-295, Vol. I; & pa. 13-227, 478-& pa. 161-704 Vol. 2 & pa. 15-109 & 671-1261 Vol. 4.

* For account of Number of Inhabitants in America, vide Vol I page 295 and vid. pa. 199. the Acts pa 53. Vol. I.

By the Hartford Poft.

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 3.

QUERY. Can it be the intention of the act of Parliament imposing a duty upon paper, glass, &c. exported from Great Britain to America, that those articles manufactured among ourselves, and sent from one colony to another, should be obliged to pay double that duty? His Majesty's officers of the customs in Virginia have certainly so construed it, for that double duty has lately been demanded, —— and paid.

Extract of a Letter from Fort PITT, dated the 15th of July, 1769.

"SILVER Heels arrived here, the 13th, from Fort Chartres. The second Day he was so closely pursued that he was obliged to throw away every Thing, except the Packets and the Clothes upon his Back. He had a Skirmish with the Villians at Port Vincent, being in the Boat which was plundered upon the Wabash. We now learn that only one white Man was killed, and likewise five Indians, before they compelled Silver Heels, and the nine Men to leave the Boat. Pondiack is certainly killed by two Kaskaskias, as he was going from the Fort to his Camp; none of his Men were killed with him, but they have scalped one Steel of the Royal Irish, who is likely to recover, and have killed and scalped his Wife. There is Reason to suppose the Lake Indians will make Reprisals on the English, for the Murder of Pondiack, as the French at the Illinois, immediately after the Act, dispatched a Messenger, with a Belt to his Nation, acquitting themselves and Indians, and throwing all the Blame upon the English.

"The Seneca Warriors have struck such a Terror in the Country People, that many Women and Children are already come into the Fort. One Michael, who has a swelled Cheek, and speaks tolerable English, has two or three Times attempted to shoot William Elliot. They have killed a Number of Cattle, Hogs and Horses, and carried off several Horses. Part of the Cherokees, instead of going to the Northward, have returned to the Shawnese Towns. All the Western Indians seem jealous of the Peace between the Six Nations and the Cherokees, and I heartily wish they may quarrel among themselves, which will probably keep them off us."

P. S. I forgot to tell you that these Misfortunes may be attributed in a great Measure, to that fatal and profligate Custom of intoxicating the Indians; for one of them being drunk in the Fort, and, what is generally the Consequence, misbehaving, was secured and bound. As soon as released, it is said, he went among his Countrymen, and has excited them to resent the Treatment he met with. It is highly to be wished an effectual Method could be taken to prevent the Indians drinking to Excess, while among White People."

HARTFORD, August 21.

On Tuesday last week about 2 o'clock P. M. came up a very heavy shower of Rain, which without intermission continued for several hours, attended with hard claps of Thunder; during which the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Seymour of this town was struck with Lightning, but no Person hurt. And,

We hear from the West Division of this Town that the Rain fell there in such great quantities, that (as 'tis thought) more than 100 tons of Hay has been swept off in the consequent Flood, in low lands.

'Tis remarkable that after the shower was over in the street, near Capt. Daniel Goodwin's (which, before the shower, was quite dry and hard) there appeared great numbers of living Animals, nearly resembling the Fish kind, tho' not exactly similar to any particular sort that has ever been observed in these parts; they were in length about 2 or 3 inches, and otherwise proportionable. — This may be received as an undoubted matter of fact as it is attested by a great number of persons of unquestionable veracity, who had ocular demonstration thereof—but how to account for a production of this sort upon principles of philosophy is left as a subject of speculative amusement for the curious.

We also hear that a barn belonging to one —— Cass, of Simsbury was struck with Lightning, took fire, and with all its contents was consumed in the flames.

We hear from Northford (in Branford) that on Tuesday Night, the 8th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Bartholomew, of that Place, Tavern-keeper, cut her own Throat with a Razor, while she was in bed with her Husband. She is said, to have been a Woman of a good Character, and chearful till a few Months ago, when the Loss of a very desireable Son, threw her into a deep Melancholly, which, it is supposed was the Occasion of her committing the above unnatural Act.

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 21.

Yesterday Capt. Butler arrived here from a Whaling Voyage, with about 70 barrels of Oil. He was bound to the Western Isles, but sprung a leak, which obliged him to make his Course to the Southward. He spoke a Number of Whalers who had all met with some Success.

Thursday Capt. Grinnel, in a Whaling Vessel, arrived at Warren, and brought in 10 barrels of Oil. During the Cruize, one Man (an Indian) was killed by a Whale, another had his Leg broke, and considerable Damage done to the Boats, &c.

Monday last a Half-Breed Indian was secured in our Goal, for committing a Rape on a white Girl at Johnson, about 13 years of Age. He drew her into a Wood, and the better to perpetrate his brutal Design, forced a Quantity of Leaves into her Mouth. The Girl has been dangerously ill, being much bruised and hurt, and is not yet recovered.

NEW-PORT, August 14.

Last Week two Vessels belonging to Warren, in this Colony, arrived here from a Whailing Voyage and brought in near 700 Barrels of Oil.

Yesterday Se'nnight a Man was killed in his House at Assonet by Lightening; and as his Wife was milking a Cow by the Door, at the same Time, she and the Cow were both struck down by the Lightening; but soon recovered.

AN ENIGMATICAL PARADOX.

I'm a word of 6 syllables, in dictionaries shewn
Pray, Artist, discover the same,
If a syllable's taken away, then you'll own
Not one of the six will remain.

The following Letter is from a Gentleman in Albany, to his Friend in New-York, dated July 26, 1769.

"I, with many of the other Importers, have signed an Article of Non-importation of Goods; except such as are excepted in your Articles, have heard that three or four of the Gentlemen who signed with us, have wrote to you to give them Liberty to import Indian Goods, who have done this without being thereunto requested by the Body, neither are there appointed a Committee. At the Time of our signing the Articles there was talked of excepting Indian Goods, but a large Majority would not, for Reason that the Indian Goods are all manufactured in England; such as Blankets, Strouds, Penniſtones, Gimps, Linen, Vermillion, and Brass Kettles; all which we ought not to send for, as the above Articles employ as many People in England as any Branch whatever; therefore I, with the greatest Majority, protested against their Letter, and are determined, if they, or any, should get any of the above Articles before there is a general Importation that we shall stop them, or request the Friends of Liberty in New-York, to stop them for us. This I think is the Sense of a large Majority of the Friends to Liberty in Albany. Could we cloth the Indians with Woollens, who have been used to be cloathed with Skins; and we wear Skins, that have been used to Woollens?—I think not. To stop the Indian Goods is the speediest Method to get the Duty Act repealed; if the Indians were only debared one twelve Months from Goods, they would demand the Reason; —if so, we should tell them that there was a Set of People in England who told our Master that his Children on this Side the Water must pay Duties for the Goods, over & above their Worth; to pay Soldiers and great Officers on this Side the Water, to watch over you and us: —— what would be their Answer? We don't want them amongst us, we can always agree better without them; let every Country keep their own People, and pay them as much as they please; then we shall live in Peace as we used to do. This, Sir, is from a Lover of this Country, and a true Friend to Liberty."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in one of the Back Towns of this Province, to a Merchant in New-York, dated July 20, 1769.

"AS a sincere Friend, I give you a Caution now to be particularly on your guard against the Importation of English Goods; for I fear you will not get them sold at any Rate, as appears quite plain from this Hint of Facts, you may depend upon.—Within these few Weeks I happened to be present at several Meetings of some Towns here, when among other Things, they took into their most serious Consideration, the Affair of "buying English Goods from you "Merchants, and it was strongly reasoned thus: "We have gone (said they) these several Years past, "clearing new Lands, and raising Grain only, and "have foolishly neglected the raising of Sheep and "Flax, because we vainly thought we could buy them "cheaper at the Stores, then make them at our own "Houses, until now our Cash is nigh wholly carried "to England for their Fineries, and here it is got so "scarce, that in a whole Town one Guinea is scarcely "to be seen in a Year's Time: So that when a Man "goeth to buy any Necessaries at a Merchant's Shop, "instead of his Purse, he must take a Waggon Load "of Grain, and sell it to the Merchants, and take his "English Goods at whatever Price he pleases to ask."

"Wherefore they unanimously and firmly resolved, 1st. That for them to buy any more Scotch or English Goods from Merchants, was in fact a sure wicked Way to qualify Britain, tyrannically and inflexibly, from Time to Time to impose upon Americans, what-soever new Laws, new Admiralty Courts, or BISHOPS COURTS, *they pleased*, to take away our Civil and Religious Liberties by Piecemeals, until we and our Posterity were finally enslaved as deep as any Spaniard or African.

"2d. That therefore, whosoever of their Town, durst presume to buy any more of said British Goods, before the restoring of our Liberty, should be held, reputed, deem'd and treated by all his Neighbours, as an open enemy to all the Civil and Religious Interests of their Country. &c. & c.

"I have heard that a great many Towns, thro' the inland Parts of this, and the other Provinces, are beginning to be greatly alarmed with Fears of them new *Admiralty Courts* and *Bishops Courts*, &c. and therefore are forming *Resolves* of the same Nature; Now if you do in these Circumstances, import Goods, you will be ruined. Look round and you see how many Merchants have been sent to Goal, and their Families ruined, by importing English Goods, and not getting them sold to any Advantage. Yours, &c.

BOSTON, August 24.

Mr. *John Mein*, Printer & Bookseller from Scotland, having in his Chronicle of the 17th Instant undertaken to vindicate his importing Goods contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and also subjoined a partial Schedule of the Importations which have taken place from February to June last, declaring his Intention to render the Same compleat from the Custom House Entries, in the course of his Papers, the Public are desired to suspend their Judgment upon this Affair, as we learn the Committee of Merchants have it in their Power to satisfy the most prejudiced that the Account Mr. Mein has given cannot in the least invalidate the Declarations that have been made from time to time on that subject, but choose to wait till Mr. Mein has finished his Work, when they will doubtless undertake to undeceive them and prevent the Mischief designed by his very impertinent and unjust Representations of the Affair. In the mean time, it may not be improper to remark, that his Attempt to make the Public believe that the Declarations of the Merchants in April last are untrue, because some Importations were made six Weeks after that Time, is very extraordinary, and discovers that he has a peculiar Knack at Reasoning.

The following BOOKS to be sold By the Grose or Dozen,

By Zechariah Fowle,

In Back Street near the Mill Bridge, BOSTON,

The Death of Abel.

Heaven upon Earth, or, The best Friend in the worst Times. By *James Janeway*.

Cases of Conscience, 1 Vol. By *Pike & Hayward*.

Penitential Cries to Almighty GOD.

Considerations on the prevailing Custom of visiting on the Sabbath. By *J. Hervey*.

The French Convert.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the married State.

New Book of Knowledge.

A Variety of other Books serious and entertaining.

The following Books for Children.

The School of Good Manners.

The Royal Primer, with Cuts.

History of the Holy Jesus.

Dr. Watts's Divine Songs.

Ditto's Preservative from the Sins and Follies of Childhood and Youth. Serious Advice to Youth.

With many other small Books, Likewise, Primers, Spelling-Books, Primers, Catechisms, &c. &c.

N. B. Said FOWLE has to dispose of his Printing-Press, which is compleat, and his Printing Types, consisting of a Fount of Double Pica, English and Small-Pica, with an Assortment of large Letters, Flowers, &c. and a very great Variety of Cuts suitable for Ballads and such Books as are designed for the Amusement of Children and others; Together with all Utensils necessary for carrying on the Printing-Business.

*** Any Person inclining to purchase the above, may apply to said *Fowle*.

Public Vendue Office, North-End.

John Gerrish

HEREBY informs his Friends, Country Gentlemen, Shopkeepers, Traders, and others, That he has to sell on the very lowest Terms for Cash,

A very large Assortment of Goods, and Merchandize, all sound and good, which Goods were shipp'd in London for Boston, last September & October, among which Assortments are,

A large Assortment of Blankets for common Use—fine 9 qrs. rose Blankets, &c.—fine scarlet and crimson, blue, and other colour'd Broad-Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Plains, Beaver-Coatings, Duffils, superfine 8 qrs. scarlet Baize, crimson and green Baize, Drapery Baize, white Flannels, Kerseys; a great variety of stout worsted Plushes; all sorts of Stockings; all sorts of Handkerchiefs; superfine, middling and coarse Oznabrigs by the Bolt or smaller Quantity; fine Sheeting by the Piece, or smaller Quantity; fine and wide Sheeting Hollands; fine Bagg-Hollands; *Fine* and middling Irish Linnens of all widths; Russia Linnens; Cloth and Diapers, common Diapers, Damask and Diaper Table Linens; Garterings by the Groce; Pins by the doz. a large Assortment Cotton Checks, all widths; English Bed-Ticken, by the Bolt (108 yards) or smaller Quantity; and a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be here enumerated. Also, superfine TEA,—best Pepper by the hundred or pound; Nutmegs; best London Starch by the Cask, &c.

The said *GERRISH*

Has also a very great Variety of Goods to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION—He holds his *Public Vendues* on TUESDAYS.

*** All Those who may trade at said Public Vendue-Office, whether Employers or Buyers, may depend upon being used in the most acceptable Manner.

By their most humble Servant,

JOHN GERRISH.

ALL Persons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Estate of SAMUEL ASPINWALL, late of Brookline, Deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately to THOMAS ASPINWALL, Administrator on said Estate.

N. B. The Dwelling-House of the above Deceased being very convenient, well finished, and pleasantly situate on Cambridge Road in Brookline, is to be Let, for further particulars enquire of said Administrator.

Fresh Limes & Oranges

Very good Lime-Juice, and Shrub to put into Punch, at Ten Shillings O. T. per Quart each; and LISBON LEMMONS, Rich Fruit, SOLD BY

John Crosby

AT the Basket of Lemmons, where my Customers and others may depend on being constantly well Used, and as cheap by the Dozen, as the Quantity be it ever so large. When a considerable Quantity of LISBON Lemmons arrives in Town, I shall aim to fix the lowest Price it can possibly sell them for.

Also, YAMS. LAMP OIL.

J. CROSBY, Lemmon-Trader.

CÆSAR a Negro Fellow noted in Town by having no Legs, is supposed to be strolling about the Country: If he can be brought to the Printer for One Dollar, besides necessary Expences, it shall be paid.

Any Person that has a Negro Man or Woman that can do Household Work, to let out by the Year, they may hear of a Family that wants to hire by enquiring of the Printer.

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine,

Rozin, Spirits of Turpentine, Hogs Fat, and Indian Corn to be Sold on board the Schooner *Betsey, James Robertson*, Master, lying at Minot's Ledge as the Wind will permit. Enquire on board said Schooner, or of *Henry Lloyd* at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.